The Environmental Quarterly

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LETTER FROM THE EDITOR

Dear Environmental Colleague,

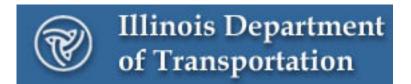
Happy 2007! We are kicking off the year with a feature article by guest author, Matt Fuller from the Illinois Division Office that reviews the IL MSAT peer exchange. We'll also explore American Indian best practices in an article penned by our very own Stephanie Stoermer.

As always, we welcome your story ideas and submissions. On behalf of the Environment Technical Service Team, I wish you the very best 2007 possible.

Sincerely, **Don Cote**Environment Technical Service
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Illinois DOT Hosts MSAT Peer Exchange

By Matt Fuller, Environmental Programs Engineer, Illinois Division Office

Air quality agencies and the public have a great deal of interest in transportation projects and the effects these projects have on air quality. The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and State Departments of Transportation (DOTs) are familiar with air quality conformity requirements and hot-spot analyses; however, the issue of Mobile Source Air Toxics (MSATs) and transportation projects is an emerging topic many in the transportation profession are not familiar with. In February of 2006, FHWA released Interim Guidance on Air Toxic Analysis in NEPA Documents to provide a framework for addressing MSATs on FHWA projects. The Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT) developed procedures to incorporate FHWA's interim guidance into their project development process, which led them to ask, what are other mid-western states doing to address air toxics in the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) phase of project development?

To find the answer to this question, IDOT organized a peer exchange and invited transportation professionals from State

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DOTs representing Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana. The IDOT also invited United States **Environmental Protection** Agency (USEPA) Region 5, Illinois EPA, staff from the Division Offices in the midwestern states, and air toxic experts from the FHWA Resource Center to participate in the peer exchange. The peer exchange was held on October 5th and 6th at the Allerton Park and Retreat Center in Monticello, Illinois. 25 miles southwest of Urbana-Champaign.

The USEPA began the discussion on air toxics by presenting the background of the Clean Air Act and the regulatory issues dealing with air toxics. Jeff Houk and Mike Claggett from FHWA's Resource Center followed by giving an introduction and background on MSATs and



Allerton Park Conference Center, Monticello, Illinois

discussed FHWA's Interim MSAT Guidance. They also described project-level methodologies for analyzing MSATs and some real world examples of analyses that have been completed around the country. After the introductory material was

presented, USEPA described the latest university research that is being done on MSATs.

To round out the first day, the topic turned to air quality monitoring data near two major transportation facilities in Illinois. The Illinois EPA gave a presentation describing their air toxic monitoring results near Chicago O'Hare International Airport, which showed among their findings that the highest levels of most air toxics were not found near O'Hare, but in industrialized areas in southeast Chicago. The IDOT described the results of the air quality monitoring they have obtained during the reconstruction of the Dan Ryan Expressway (Interstate 90/94) in Chicago, a facility that carries over 300,000 vehicles per day in some locations. The monitoring data that has been collected thus far has shown



Midwest MSAT Peer Exchange Participants Engage in Discussions.

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that elevated air readings can not be directly related to the Dan Ryan reconstruction activities. At times, when elevated PM air quality readings were recorded near the reconstruction project, the elevated readings appear to be related to the overall air quality in the Chicago Metropolitan Area.

On the second day of the peer exchange, at a round-table discussion, each participant had an opportunity to describe how their state was reporting MSATs in their NEPA documents and share their experience with MSAT analysis on specific projects. Each state had something unique to share, and there were a variety of approaches to reporting MSATs in NEPA documents. Jeff Houk described MSAT training and other resources that are available for addressing MSAT issues. Mike Claggett gave an overview of FHWA's Easy Mobile Inventory Tool (EMIT), which greatly simplifies project-level MSAT emissions analysis. The peer exchange concluded with the conference facilitator, Dr. Jane Lin from the University of Illinois at Chicago, guiding the group through an exercise to identify MSAT research needs for project level analysis.



Midwest MSAT Peer Exchange Participants at the Allerton Park Conference Center.

The Midwest MSAT peer exchange was an excellent forum for discussing the MSAT issues related to transportation projects. The participants left with a deeper understanding of MSATs as well as making important connections with their counterparts in nearby states. The University of Illinois at Chicago developed and is maintaining a website dedicated to the Midwest MSAT peer exchange. The website contains information that other states could find useful, including copies of the presentations given at the peer exchange, reports documenting MSAT analysis on real-world projects, and proceedings from the peer

exchange, which will also be sent all State DOTs. The website is:

http://www.uic.edu/depts/cme/conferences/msat/index.html.

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PHOTOGRAPHIC CREDIT:

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AMERICAN INDIAN BEST PRACTICES: NORTH DAKOTA TAKES A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH to TRIBAL

CONSULTATION

By Stephanie M. Stoermer

The Secretary of Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act provides the definition of consultation: "Consultation means the process of seeking, discussing, and considering the views of others, and, where feasible, seeking agreement with them on how historic properties should be identified, considered, and managed." But for the various parties involved particularly Indian Tribes, the consultation process also speaks to achieving mutual trust, building lasting relationships, and working in a collaborative yet culturally respectful manner.

Using an innovative and possibly unprecedented approach to developing and executing a agreement document with multiple Tribes in multiple states, the North Dakota Department of Transportation (NDDOT) and the FHWA North Dakota Division found a way, in consultation with twelve tribes in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and Minnesota, to tailor the consultation process to NDDOT needs while addressing tribal concerns about cultural resources that may be affected by NDDOT projects. The Tribes involved are: the Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara Nation; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa



Mr. William Ambrose Littleghost, elder and cultural advisor, Sprit Lake Dakotah reflects on the significance of the programmatic agreement.

Indians; Spirit Lake Dakotah Nation; Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, Sisseton/Wahpeton Oyate; Fort Peck Assiniboine & Sioux Tribes; Northern Cheyenne Tribe; Crow Tribe; and Lower Sioux Indian Community.

The legal mandate that requires the Federal Highway Administration and other Federal agencies to consult with Indian tribes on a government-to-government basis is more than 200 years old. The consultation requirement was initiated with the Constitution, in Article I Section 8 (also referred to as the "Commerce Clause") which empowers Congress to regulate commerce and consult with foreign governments, between the states and with the Indian

Tribes. The constitutional mandate to respect tribal sovereignty has also been repeatedly expressed in statutes, executive orders and policies, including the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470).

Properties of religious and cultural significance to Indian tribes or Native Hawaiian Organizations are frequently located on ancestral, aboriginal, or ceded lands. In acknowledgement of the critical need to consult with Indian tribes regarding such historic properties, the National Historic Preservation Act was amended in 1992 to require all Federal agencies to consult with Indian tribes on undertakings which may affect properties of traditional religious and cultural significance on or off Tribal lands. The Section 106 regulations (36 CFR 800, Protection of Historic and **Cultural Properties)** implementing National Historic Preservation Act were revised in 2001 to reflect this change.

Accordingly, Federal agencies are required to make a reasonable and good faith effort to identify Indian tribes that attach significance to properties of traditional religious and cultural significance that may be affected by a proposed

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North Dakota Tribal Consultation PA Plaque Honorees. *Back row:* Byron Olson, Archaeologist Standing Rock THPO; Conrad Fisher, THPO Northern Cheyenne; Mark Schrader, FHWA; Curley Youpee, Director Cultural Resources Department Fort Peck Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes; Franky Jackson, Consultant to Lower Sioux Indian Community; Calvin Grinnell, Cultural Resource Specialist, Mandan Hidatsa & Arikara Nation; Allen Radliff, FHWA; Kent Good, Consultant to NDDOT; Elgin CrowsBreast, THPO Mandan Hidatsa Arikara Nation; Front Row: Francis Ziegler, NDDOT Director; Jeani Borchert, NDDOT Tribal Consultation Specialist; Pam Halverson, THPO Lower Sioux Indian Community; Ambrose Littleghost, Cultural Advisor, Spirit Lake Dakotah Nation; Richard Bird, Jr., Chairman Economic Committee and Councilman at Standing Rock Sioux Tribe; Scott German, Vice-Chairman, Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate; Shannon Blue, President Lower Sioux Indian Community; Dianne Desrosiers, THPO Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate.

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undertaking but due to the circumstances of history may now live at a great distance from the undertaking. The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) points out in its guidance Consulting with Indian Tribes in the Section 106 Review that "although an Indian tribe may not have visited a historic property in the recent past, its importance to the tribe or its significance as a historic property of religious and cultural significance may not have diminished for purposes of Section 106."

Because the consultation requirement for properties of traditional religious and cultural importance applies regardless of the location of both the historic property and the Indian tribe, the 1992 amendments to

the National Historic
Preservation Act and the 2001
revisions to 36 CFR 800 posed
major logistical, temporal, and
cultural challenges to all
parties involved in the
consultation process.

Despite the long-standing mandate requiring government-to-government consultation with Tribes, many federal agencies had little or no experience with tribal consultation nor did they have formal tribal consultation procedures in place. Certainty regarding who, when, where, and precisely how to conduct meaningful consultation was problematic.

Even when Federal agencies were successful in their attempts to identify and consult with the appropriate tribe or tribe, some tribal governments' limited

resources were often overextended--not only by requests for consultation but by demands for information regarding traditional religious and cultural properties. Differing communication styles and cultural perceptions, as well as Tribal concerns about the release of confidential information to the public regarding these sensitive properties, made building mutual trust and establishing long-term relationships difficult.

In 2005, the National
Association of Tribal
Preservation Offers (NATHPO)
study Tribal Consultation: Best
Practices in Historic
Preservation was able to
report "what began in 1992 as
amendments to the National
Historic Preservation Act and
was reiterated in several

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Executive Orders regarding consultation with Tribes, has begun to filter into the rubric of daily practice for Federal Agencies and other government entities whose undertakings impact Tribal sites and concerns."

Nevertheless, in spite of improved communication and improved procedures, Federal agencies and Tribes continue to face challenges in the consultation process.

To meet these challenges, Federal agencies and Tribes have increasingly taken advantage of opportunities provided by 36 CFR 800 to both strengthen and streamline the consultation process by executing programmatic agreements (PAs) that stipulate precisely how the respective Tribe or Tribes will to be consulted with.

While the FHWA cannot delegate its government-togovernment responsibility and overall consultation and coordination responsibility duties, the FHWA may rely on State DOTs to carry out dayto-day and project specific consultation, as long as the Tribes agree, per Section 800.2 (c)(4) of the Section 106 regulations. Until quite recently, most of the PAs between the FHWA Divisions. their State DOT partners, and Tribes relating to federallyfunded transportation programs or projects executed have been executed with individual, rather than multiple tribes.



Tribal consultation meeting.

Although the NDDOT has been working and consulting on a one-to-one basis with eleven Tribes from eight Reservations for many years, there was no clear agreement of what was adequate or necessary. The new PA dramatically changes how NDDOT and FHWA consult with the tribes—now all of the parties will work together as a group. The idea to work as a group came from the Tribes, who felt that with their varying expertise they were stronger and more effective when functioning together and that it would reduce the demands on their time.

The issues addressed in the PA were carefully written and re-written by all participants to reflect those items they believed important to document. However, other primary issues identified as important to the Tribes for inclusion in the PA were 1) acknowledgement of who they are in regard to the language and the "heart" expressed in the document, 2) pursuit of cross-cultural training opportunities, 3) commitment

to providing an explanation of management decisions reached by the NDDOT and the FHWA in regard to issues of concern to them, 4) confidentiality of information they may discuss with NDDOT that they regard as sensitive, and 5) a willingness to cover expenses to facilitate their participation in this effort.

Issues important to the NDDOT and the FHWA North Dakota Division were to have a defined approach to tribal consultation that 1) was honest and straightforward, 2) clearly excluded types of projects that were not of concern to the Tribes, thus facilitating and streamlining the process), 3) satisfied the compliance issues for FHWA, 4) provided an opportunity for cross-cultural training to facilitate effective consultation, 5) clearly met the needs of the Tribes so that the relationship between the various parties would be based on mutual trust and respect.

The PA for Tribal Consultation in North Dakota takes the

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Photo of Redrock Drum Group



Photo of All Nations Drum Group

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intent of the law to heart and gives tribal people a seat at the table in consideration of cultural resources that may be affected by transportation projects. The signing of this landmark PA was initiated in a ceremony was held on November 28, 2006 at the North Dakota Heritage Center in Bismarck. Representatives from the Tribes, the FHWA North Dakota Division: the NDDOT and the Governor's Chief of Staff were in attendance. Ambrose Littleghost, Cultural Advisor, Spirit Lake Tribe, gave traditional opening and closing prayers. The All Nations Drum Group and the Redrock Drum Group provided songs at critical points in the ceremony, explaining the significance of each song for the benefit of the audience.

The NDDOT Director Francis Ziegler, FHWA North Dakota Division Administrator Allen Radliff, and representatives from three reservations signed the agreement. The signatures from the six remaining reservations will be obtained over the next few weeks.

Following the signing ceremony, Tribal Chairpersons, Tribal Cultural Resource Persons and NDDOT Cultural Resource staff offered their reflections on the occasion. Commemorative plagues were then presented to the Tribal Chairpersons and Tribal Cultural Resource Persons who had been instrumental in developing the PA as well as to representatives from NDDOT and the FHWA North Dakota Division.

This agreement is likely serve as a model for other State DOTs and FHWA Divisions seeking to consult with multiple tribes in a proactive, culturally sensitive and collaborative manner. More importantly, the Tribes who are signatories to the PA for Tribal Consultation in North Dakota would like to see similar PAs developed with the other states to which they have ancestral ties, including Minnesota, Montana, and South Dakota.

Photo Credit: All Photos courtesy of NDDOT. For more information about the PA for Tribal Consultation in North Dakota, please contact:

Mark Schrader FHWA North Dakota Division (701) 250-4343 ext 111 Mark.Schrader@fhwa.dot.gov

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(701) 328-4378
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For more information regarding tribal consultation, visit: http://www.environment.fhwa.d ot.gov/histpres/tribal.asp

For information regarding training related to tribal consultation issues, please contact:

Stephanie Stoermer FHWA Resource Center (720) 963-3218 Stephanie.Stoermer@fhwa.dot .gov

David Grachen FHWA Resource Center (404) 562-3668 David.Grachen@fhwa.dot.gov

STEP Research Program Unveiled for Environment

The Resource Center will be looking to provide support and technical assistance for 33 environmental initiatives identified in the FY 2007 STEP Research Plan. STEP is the Surface Transportation Environment and Planning Cooperative Research Program (STEP). Per Section 5207 of the SAFETEA-LU, \$5.56 million per year for FY2006-FY2009 will be available to implement 33 environmental initiatives. \$6.19 million will be available each of these fiscal years for Planning Focus areas, Planning Emphasis Areas and Support tools for the various initiatives and emphasis areas. Like many Resource Center efforts, the general objective of the STEP is to improve understanding of the complex relationship between surface transportation, planning and the environment. For more information and contacts for the various emphasis areas visit http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/step/fy07rp.htm

The STEP has identified 8 emphasis areas for the environment and 33 initiatives with those emphasis areas. The 33 initiatives are:

Air Quality and Global Climate Change

- 1. Testing, Evaluation and Validation of New Emission Model
- 2. Research on Conducting Project Level Analysis of Particulate Matter (PM) Emissions
- 3. Survey and Assessment of State and Local Climate Change Activities, and Transportation and Dissemination of Research and Best Practices
- 4. CMAQ: Developing Strategies and Improved Information for Future Project Selection
- 5. Literature Review of Air Toxics and PM Research
- 6. Support for Climate Change Center Research
- 7. Ongoing Support for the Gulf Coast Study on Analyzing Impacts of Climate Change on Transportation Infrastructure

Water Wetlands, Vegetation, Wildlife Habitat

- 8. Advancing Methods, Maps, and Tools Used for Decision Support and Impact Analyses for Transportation, Wildlife, & Ecological Systems
- 9. International Stormwater BMP Database
- 10. FHWA Pollutant Loadings Model
- 11. Wildlife Usage of Wetland Mitigation Areas
- 12. Economic and Ecological Benefits of Reduced Mowing (including wildlife)
- 13. Environmental Benefits of Using Recycled Materials on Transportation Projects
- 14. Research and Innovation Agreements with USFWS, USACE, and USFS
- 15. Linking Eco-logical to Planning and Project Development

Historic Preservation

16. Research and Innovation Agreement with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Bicycle/Pedestrian and Health

17. Collection of Data on Pedestrian and Bicycle Use and the Extent of Facilities

Noise

- 18. FHWA Traffic Noise Model Version 3.0 Development
- 19. FHWA Traffic Noise Model Increased Ldn Capability
- 20. FHWA Traffic Noise Model/Pavement Validation Study
- 21. Tire/Pavement Noise Measurements: Temperature Effects Study
- 22. Tire/Pavement Noise Research Consortium Pooled Fund

Outdoor Advertising Control/Realty Program Management

- 23. The Safety Effects of Electronic Advertising Signs on Driver Attention
- 24. Identifying Research Questions on the Impact of Outdoor Advertising to the Economy of the Surrounding Area

Environmental Streamlining/Stewardship

25. Linking Eco-logical to Planning and Project Development

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- 26. Executive Order 13274 Implementation Activities
- 27. Environmental Competency Building
- 28. Advancing Innovations in FHWA's Environmental Review Process
- 29. Assessment of the
 Surface Transportation
 Project Delivery Pilot
 Program: Evaluating
 FHWA's Role in the NEPA
 Process
- 30. Environmental Stewardship and Streamlining Outreach and Technology Transfer

Context Sensitive Solutions

- 31. Context Sensitive Solutions (CSS) Clearinghouse
- 32. Advancing Context
 Sensitive Solutions (CSS)
 Implementation:
 Stakeholder Exchange
- 33. CSS Pooled Fund Study

To request technical assistance in these areas from the Resource Center Environment Team, contact Don Cote, FHWA Resource Center Environmental Technical Services Team Leader, at don.cote@fhwa.dot.gov or (720) 963-3210.

Corps' Current Nationwide Permits Expiring

The Corps of Engineers' nationwide permit (NWP) issued on March 18, 2002 will expire on March 18, 2007. The Corps' August 4, 2005 Regulatory Guidance Letter (05-03) indicates that projects that have an existing NWP and have commenced work or are under contract for the work will have until March 18, 2008 (one year) to complete the work under the current NWP. If you submit an application before the March 18, 2007 expiration date and an NWP is issued you will have until March 18, 2008 to complete the project if you commence work or are under contract for the work before the

NWP expires. If no work or contract is initiated before March 18, 2007 the NWP becomes invalid. Extensions beyond March 18, 2008 are negotiable and subject to the type of work still remaining to be completed. A request for an extension must be submitted in writing by February 18, 2008. Applications that do not get verification letters prior to March 18, 2007 will be reviewed under the new NWP terms and conditions. You may visit the applicable Corps Regulatory District websites (see http://www.usace.army.mil/cw/cec wo/reg/district.htm) to find out how the new NWP program, regional conditions and/or regional permits are being rolled out.

Jaclyn Lawton to Retire

Jaclyn Lawton, Environmental Programs Engineer, for the Wisconsin Division is retiring after 31 1/2 years of service, all in Wisconsin Division. Jacki also worked in Planning and Research and as an Area Engineer. Jacki was associated with Wisconsin's first wetland mitigation efforts and several EISs including the first with a "No Build" preferred alternate and the first tiered EIS. Jacki graduated from the University of Wisconsin – Madison with a Civil Engineering degree.

Cards and letters should be sent to Chris Salberg for a memory book at 567 D'Onofrio Drive, Madison, WI 53719





Paul Tufts Retires from FHWA

Congratulations to Paul Tufts of the Environmental Team of the FHWA-Resource Center, who retired from a 39 year career with FHWA. Paul's career included a Secretary of Transportation Award for Community Service, and accomplishments as an Area Engineer, Regional Research Engineer, and Environmental Specialist. Paul's

expertise in Tribal Coordination, NEPA, and 4(f), has been an essential asset for FHWA, the Transportation Research Board, and Tribal Technical Assistance Program (TTAP) efforts.

Paul's retirement will include travel adventures including multiple trips within the U.S. and an excursion to South Africa this year. Thank you, Paul, and best wishes in this new phase of life!



For additional conferences and events, see FHWA's Planning, Environment & Realty calendar at

www.fhwa.dot.gov/hep/calendar.htm.

Here are a few of the upcoming events of interest to the environmental community:

January 2007

January 28 - February 1
2007 USDA-CSREES National Water Conference
Savannah, GA
http://www.soil.ncsu.edu/swetc/waterconf/2007/home07.htm

February 2007

February 11 - 14, 2007
2007 NASCC Corps Forum
Washington DC
http://www.nascc.org/NASCCForum.htm

March 2007

March 6 - 8, 2007 **2007 Trailbuilders Conference** Reno, NV http://www.trailbuilders.org/

March 22-23

National Off Highway Vehicle Program Managers Workshop Charleston WV http://www.nohvcc.org

April 2007

April 10-13

National Mitigation Banking & Conservation Conference: The Next Decade of Banking St. Louis, MO www.Mitigationbankingconference.com

May 2007

May 13 - May 17 **Coastal Sediments 2007** New Orleans, LA

May 20 - May 25
Int'l Conference on Ecology & Transportation (ICOET)
"Bridging the Gaps, Naturally"
Little Rock, AR
www.icoet.net



U.S. Department of Transportation

Federal Highway Administration



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Due to Quarterly publication schedule, all article submissions for future issues are due to the Editor-In-Chief by the 15th of March, June, September, and/or December

*If you would like to receive this newsletter electronically, please send your email address to: marie.roybal@fhwa.dot.gov